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Do not forget, republicans of Vermont, that your representation in State, district and county conventions will depend upon the size of your vote for governor next Tuesday.

**VERMONT'S TEST OF EFFICIENCY.**  
The newspapers of Vermont started out unusually early this year to urge voters to pick the best available men for the Legislature on the ground that important matters involving Vermont's material development and governmental progress were involved.

Along comes a third term emissary from Oyster Bay and says, "You people must not select any public servant who will not endorse Me."

Why should the people of Vermont in selecting members of the Legislature be required to ask the simple question "Will he vote for T. R.?"

Presidential electors are to be elected in Vermont as well as elsewhere next November and not in September, and until that time the people of Vermont should insist upon enjoying their right to select their own public servants without any dictation whatsoever from Oyster Bay, or anywhere else outside of our green hills.

The test of efficiency should apply above all others to our next governor. We all recognize that Fletcher D. Crocker did much to promote the progress of Vermont through his work with the Legislature, and everybody knows that Hon. Allen M. Fletcher had many ideas in common with the lamented Proctor as regards the promotion of Vermont's progress. He is a first-class business man who will give us a thoroughly efficient administration.

Moreover, Mr. Fletcher stands for primary reform and anti-corrupt practices act, having voted for both in the Legislature, and he gave evidence of his good faith by conducting one of the cleanest campaigns for the nomination ever made in a bitter canvass in Vermont.

There was not a hint of corruption or sharp practice in connection with the State convention that nominated him; his nomination was made unanimously with one of his present rivals participating, while another had asked for the privilege of speaking for him, because Fletcher had always stood for the best interests of the farmers of Vermont.

Considerations of efficiency and genuine progress, and material development of our commonwealth, and a "square deal"—all call for the election of Mr. Fletcher as governor.

**EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT WANTED.**  
Ordinarily it would be absurd to be obliged to stand and argue for an efficient public servant as opposed to a confessedly inferior man.

Some of our third term friends admit that they made a tremendous blunder in naming a third rate minister for the governorship of Vermont, and especially one who has not sufficient business acumen and good judgment not to know better than to sign his name to a document and then try to go back on his word.

That is no reason, however, why the people of Vermont of all parties and to party affiliations whatever should be called upon to suffer loss in service and development for two years in the administration of the affairs of the whole commonwealth. Having nominated a confessedly weak candidate our third party friends should frankly acknowledge their error and not try to "cheek" it through.

There will be no "next time" for third terms in Vermont in all human probability, for four years from now Roosevelt will have gone over to the Socialist party, otherwise we would advise them to get their candidate to withdraw in the name of good government and try it again next time.

What the people of Vermont set out to secure in this year 1912 is a governor who will help impart fresh impetus to the movement for the material development of our State and help

## VERMONTERS RESENT BEING CALLED IGNORANT AND CORRUPT

Herbert Knox Smith in his speech at White River Junction proclaimed to the world "the ignorance of Vermonters in political matters."

That this third term agitator should so libel the men of Vermont is not strange when we consider this paragraph concerning Smith's political master from the Concord Evening Monitor:

"Mr. Roosevelt says those of us in New England who do not intend to vote for his election in November are either ignorant, prejudiced or cowardly; which is, perhaps, as kindly a classification of his opponents as could be expected from such a source."

Well, the third term candidate and his paid imported agitators will find that the people of Vermont are not ignorant, but that we remember as well as read and study.

They will discover that we realize they have added insult now to the injury inflicted on the good name of Vermont last spring when Senator Dixon, the third term campaign manager, proclaimed through the New York Mail, a third term organ, that the people of Vermont were "venal" and "corrupt."

We have not forgotten that while the third termers are trying to make out that this movement is the result of something that happened at Chicago, the discussion of this third term third party project started soon after Gifford Pinchot went abroad to consult Roosevelt, who was then trying to dictate the British government as to its own affairs.

We have not forgotten that Roosevelt said before the Chicago convention was held, "There will be two conventions. The only question is when."

Those words, which the people of Vermont read at the time and have not forgotten, were uttered in the presence of E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro and the writer, showing that a new party had already been determined upon, and yet the false charge of "theft" at Chicago has been made the plea for the new party.

We have not forgotten that in spite of the fact that President Taft had a majority of all the votes in the presidential primaries in Massachusetts more delegates were actually "stolen" from him in the Bay State than Hon. J. W. Brock of Montpelier and Col. J. Gray Estey of Brattleboro and the whole Vermont delegation were falsely charged with helping to steal from the third term in California and Washington.

The people of Vermont, who regard honesty and honor as the highest qualities of manhood, read and remember this anti-third term pledge, "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for, or accept another nomination," now violated by the third term candidate.

The people of Vermont read and remember what has been said about the dangers of one man trying to become a Caesar in the United States, as in the time of the idolized Grant, who was genuinely modest and safe, as compared with the present would-be Dictator, whose arbitrary orders even Batchelder was finally forced to defy.

Some of the older generation in Vermont read what Roosevelt himself said when he condemned the methods of the brilliant Blaine and supported Edmunds for the presidency, and they have not forgotten that the same considerations militate now against the methods of Roosevelt.

The people of Vermont have read and remembered the correspondence between Roosevelt and Harriman regarding the big railroad contribution during the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, even though Harriman is dead and Roosevelt now says, "It is a lie."

The people of Vermont have read and not forgotten the evidence of a certain George W. Perkins, who admitted the contribution of \$50,000 of the policyholders' money in the Roosevelt campaign of 1904.

Perkins is not dead yet and up to midnight last night Roosevelt had not yet called Perkins "a liar," for Perkins, who promotes "friendly" trusts, is now "paying the freight" on the Bull Moose.

The people of Vermont, who were largely for Hughes in 1908, have read and remembered the famous warning, "If you don't take Taft you'll have to take Me." The people of Vermont still prefer Taft and do not trust "Me."

Nor have they forgotten how T. R. advertised Taft as a progressive in the West and as a conservative in the East, and guaranteed him as the best man in the whole country for the presidency.

The people of Vermont read and have not forgotten that the dissolving of the Northern Securities company was accomplished by Roosevelt with a consequent rise in the value of the shares of the railroads concerned, just as the dissolving of the Standard Oil company by Taft has been followed by a rise in the shares of the separate companies, proving that two or more railroads or two or more big industrial corporations like the United States Steel company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron company could have been kept from consolidating without destroying them.

The people of Vermont have read and remembered the published secret letter of Roosevelt to his attorney-general to stop the prosecution of the Perkins Harvester trust.

The people of Vermont have read and remembered the account of the visit of Perkins and other Steel trust magnates to Roosevelt to the White House just before Roosevelt violated his oath to enforce the Sherman and other laws by permitting the Steel trust of Perkins, Munsey and other multi-millionaires to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company.

You do not hear Beveridge or other imported speakers who preach "self-rule" attack any of these Perkins trusts, especially the twine trust, whose women and children work under wretched conditions, and yet Roosevelt tells us Perkins is "disinterested" now in financing his Bull Moose campaign.

The people of Vermont are not ignorant in political matters, neither are they venal and corrupt.

Yet last spring the emissaries of the third term candidate not only charred the people of Vermont with being both, but they also attacked as though they believed it.

Mr. Roosevelt will find, however, that we are neither "ignorant" nor "cowards," and that his mercenaries from abroad are regarded by us as "Greeks bearing gifts."

Vermont is just as antagonistic to the encroachments of dictatorial overlords from New York as in the days of Ethan Allen, and on September 3 we will again show them we have not forgotten how to apply the "Beach Sea" to those who would steal our birthright of independence, and make us political vassals.

Along the project so well started for the promotion of a Greater Vermont, so that we may induce our sons and daughters to stay with us and not migrate to other sections of the country.

Men from every town in Vermont who have been in the Legislature for the past ten years know there is not a man in Vermont who to-day stands for more progressive measures and policies in the direction indicated than Allen M. Fletcher. He enunciated his principles long before this national ruction began, having taken the people of Vermont into his full confidence in this connection as early as last November.

Mr. Fletcher announced "progressive" measures before anybody thought of trying to get a copyright on the word, and he has not been forced to change a single plank to meet present conditions. That speaks something for his genuine progressiveness.

Moreover, Mr. Fletcher voted in the Legislature in 1910 for direct primary legislation and a measure directed against corrupt practices in politics, and he practised in his own campaign

## ONE HUNDRED REASONS WHY ROOSEVELT SHOULD NOT AGAIN BE PRESIDENT

1—He has broken his solemn pledge not to be again a candidate and therefore no reliance can be placed upon any pledges or promises he may make to govern his future conduct.

2—He is advocating the abandonment of our established form of government—a representative democracy—and the substitution of a direct form of government.

3—His nomination would violate an established precedent and tradition against a third term, which his present candidacy confirms as a wise check upon unscrupulous ambition.

4—The cost of living constantly increased during his two previous administrations.

5—There was no corresponding increase in wages during his two terms as president.

6—He recommended no tariff legislation in all the time he was president to reduce the cost of living.

7—He has been the most expensive and extravagant president the United States has ever had.

8—His elective term from 1906 to 1910 cost the people of the United States \$3,825,858,757, twice as much as the combined administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan.

9—His two administrations were unparalleled for extravagance, costing approximately \$7,769,900, more than double the appropriation for the four years of the Civil war.

10—He has announced no plan nor declared any intention to reduce the cost of living, or to reduce taxation, or to reduce the extravagant expenditures of government, or to do anything that will materially benefit the people as individuals or as a nation.

11—Upon the most vital question affecting the high cost of living—the tariff—he has no definite opinion and never had. No utterance of his commits him to any concrete tariff policy or plan.

12—By threats and bullying he destroyed confidence and credit in 1905, precipitating a panic, resulting in the idleness of 2,000,000 workmen and a loss in wages of \$1,000,000,000.

13—No trust was convicted of a crime while he was president, despite his continued denunciation of wicked trusts.

14—There was not a single criminal prosecution by the government of any individual offender against the Sherman law while he was president, despite his continued denunciation of "malefactors of great wealth."

15—He refused to prosecute the sugar trust, although George H. Earle tendered him ample evidence to obtain a conviction.

16—He forbade the prosecution of the harvester trust, of which his present chief financial political backer, George W. Perkins, was the organizer and is a director.

17—During his administrations the beef trust was perfected with a capital of \$200,000,000 and an advance in prices of 50 per cent.

18—His prosecution of the beef trust was abortive. At the final trial it was found that the most damaging evidence against it was barred by the statute of limitations.

19—He personally licensed the United States Steel corporation, a billion dollar trust, to absorb its chief competitor, the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, a hundred million dollar corporation, which was accomplished by the payment of only \$32,455 in cash, giving to the Morgan interests, which he described as "so friendly to us," a practical monopoly of the iron and steel business of the country.

20—Of \$92,258,000 in dividends paid by the Standard Oil company in the 25 years immediately preceding 1909 nearly one-half of it was paid while he was president.

21—While he was president the number of unlawful business combinations increased from 18 with approximately \$2,000,000 capital to 10,000 with approximately \$1,000,000,000 capital.

22—He declared that there would be no immunity for any criminal who could be reached under the (anti-trust) law, but also declared that the anti-trust law could not be enforced.

23—He created an army of special agents and spies, operating secretly at a cost estimated as high as \$7,000,000 in one year.

24—He denounced rebating punishable by law, and refused to prosecute his personal friend, Paul Morton, after Morton had admitted on the witness stand that as an official of the A. T. & S. F. railroad he had authorized rebates to be paid to the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

25—After promising and threatening to

put rebaters in jail he put rebater Morton in his cabinet.

26—According to Governor Deneen of Illinois he asked that executive not to prosecute E. H. Harriman for looting the Alton railroad, on the ground that it would disturb business.

27—He denounces bosses, but accepted a nomination for governor of New York from Boss Platt and a nomination for vice-president of the United States from Bosses Platt and Quay. Among his conspicuous supporters and lieutenants are Boss Ward of New York, Boss Lyon of Texas, Boss Brown of Ohio, Boss Flynn of Pennsylvania.

28—According to the biographer of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt he went back in hand to Boss Platt to ask an endorsement as assistant secretary of the navy and got it.

29—He personally boomed the republican national convention of 1908 and the last republican State convention of New York.

30—He personally encouraged E. H. Harriman to raise a campaign fund of \$200,000, which, according to Harriman, changed 50,000 votes in New York city alone.

31—He selected George B. Cortelyou, secretary of commerce and labor, who department had supervisory power over corporations, as a collector of his campaign fund in 1904, derived chiefly from corporations.

32—He professes to favor publicity of campaign contributions, but has refused to make public the names of the corporations and the amounts they contributed to his campaign fund of 1904, although challenged repeatedly to do so.

33—He has never disproved the charge of former Senator Hamblough of North Dakota that he respoonded a "spoiled" man to office at the instance of J. Pierpont Morgan.

34—His personal lawlessness has been frequently displayed, a fair example of which was in the matter of the Senate bill to secure justice for the negro troops he had displaced at Brownsville, Texas. He threatened to veto the bill if passed, and to ignore it if passed over his veto.

35—His primary campaign resulted in the expenditure of the largest campaign fund for the selection of delegates ever known in a national campaign.

36—He is supported by few public men of the first rank or by any great party leader.

37—His election to a third term would be the first step toward the establishment of a life dictatorship, or a life term in office.

38—He has publicly boasted that "I took the Panama canal zone and left Congress to debate the issue," a seizure from a friendly republic which smirched the hitherto unspotted integrity of the United States.

39—By abetting the fake Panama revolution and the taking of the Isthmus he violated an existing treaty between the United States and Colombia, in which the government of the United States guaranteed to maintain and defend the sovereignty of Colombia upon the Isthmus of Panama.

40—Under his administration \$40,000,000 was paid by this government for the rights of the French company in the Panama canal. The public has never been able to find out who got the money.

41—He has to a large extent lost this country the respect, confidence and friendship of the republics of Central and South America.

42—He used the navy of the United States to uphold a revolution in Panama which was hatched in Wall Street.

43—He prostituted his powers as president and abused the legal machinery of the government by attempting to revive an infamous session law to punish editors who had personally offended him.

44—He attempted to establish a precedent that a person indicted by a federal grand jury for an alleged offense upon a military reservation could be tried in any one of the 288 military jurisdictions of the United States.

45—Through the medium of an authorized speech by Elihu Root he accused William Randolph Hearst of having been morally an accomplice to the murder of President McKinley, and two years later received Hearst at the White House.

46—He attacked the aged Assistant Attorney-General Tynes when he was on trial and before witnesses were heard. Tynes was acquitted. He ignored Tynes' dying appeal for personal vindication.

47—The insurance graft at Albany, exposed by the Hughes investigation, developed and flourished most during the years of 1909 and 1910, while Roosevelt was governor. He made no attempt to check it and in his two annual messages ignored the subject of insurance.

48—He criticised Admiral Brownson's act in resigning as chief of bureau of naval

construction as "unseemly and improper," while suppressing the admiral's official explanation.

49—When Col. W. F. Stewart, U. S. A., declined to be retired he caused him to be exiled to a lonely post in New Mexico "until he could be compulsorily retired" at the age of 62.

50—He automatically deprived the Boston Herald of departmental news at Washington, including the weather forecast, because that paper had published something that displeased him.

51—He permitted the age retirement of Gen. Nelson A. Miles without a word of commendation, despite the brilliant record of General Miles in the Civil War and as an Indian fighter on the frontier.

52—He has attacked the honor and capacity of nearly every judge who refused to decide cases according to his wishes. After Judge Anderson of Indianapolis decided against him in the Panama Canal case, he called the judge "a crook and a lackey." He afterwards denounced the United States Supreme Court as "fossilized."

53—He dismissed three companies of the 25th Infantry, colored, without proof of their guilt, and later sought to justify his arbitrary action by an alleged confession, repudiated by the alleged confessor and obtained by a negro detective who could neither read nor write.

54—He has time and again, as chief executive, insulted the other two co-ordinate branches of government, the legislative and judicial.

55—When a Southern postmistress received threatening letters, instead of according her protection he arbitrarily closed the postoffice and deprived the citizens of that community of their mail.

56—He caused the official records in the Harvester Trust to be taken from the files of the government department and sequestered in the White House, refusing Congress all information concerning them.

57—Exposed in an intrigue to influence the appointment of an American cardinal, he broke a long-standing friendship with William Brewster, and him to resign as ambassador to Austria and publicly humiliated Mr. Storor.

58—As an appeal to the Grand Army vote he issued pension order No. 78, creating a service pension without authority of Congress, taking money from the public treasury without authority of law.

59—He nullified in a large measure the pure food law by creating the Bureau of Food Inspection, which overruled Dr. Wiley and permitted manufacturers to continue the use of certain adulterants.

60—He has persistently appealed to militarism, jingoism and the war spirit.

61—By opposing the Taft arbitration treaties he has shown a willingness to continue existing expenditures for wars, past and to come, which require 71 per cent. of the revenue of the government.

62—He employed rank favoritism in every army appointment, the most flagrant example of which was the case of Dr. Leonard Wood, now chief of staff, a personal friend, advanced in rank at the expense of regular army officers of long experience.

63—When he became president he inherited a large treasury surplus from the McKinley administration, and, despite the largely increased revenues of the government, he bequeathed to his successor a depleted treasury.

64—He has denounced socialism and anarchism, while advocating socialist doctrines and measures. His new nationalism is but a name for repudiated old populism.

65—The socialist vote increased 400 per cent. during his administration.

66—His efforts to centralize power in the federal government and to create a multiplicity of commissions and bureaus have tended toward Russification of the government.

67—He has persistently appealed to the passions of the mob and to class prejudice, inflaming the poor against the rich and the rich against the poor.

68—He misrepresents the motives and views of Abraham Lincoln by constantly asserting that his own motives and views are the same. The proof is plain and undeniable.

69—He has next to govern another man without the latter's consent. In a speech at Carlo University March 18, 1910, while the Egyptian people were holding a general assembly and pleading for a constitution, Roosevelt declared they were not fit for self-government and urged them to submit unreservedly to British rule.

Later he censured the British for not extending a more aggressive policy in Egypt and in 1911 sent a fleet of gunboats to Alexandria and sent a man to the Egyptian people to tell them that they were not fit for self-government and urged them to submit unreservedly to British rule.

70—Before his ambition and lust for power had become an obsession he wrote the following, which was published in the

Review of Reviews September, 1890: "Furthermore, the Chicago convention attacked the supreme court! Again this represents a species of atavism—that is of recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judges to decide their wars and if he does not they want to behead him." He has since been flagrantly guilty of the atavism he condemned.

71—He has indulged in derogatory criticism of many of his predecessors in the presidency, calling Jefferson the "most incapable executive who ever filled the President's chair," accusing Madison of "belonging to the phylum and diaphragm to America," characterizing Monroe, the author of the Monroe doctrine as a "triumph of imbecility to the last," denouncing Jackson as "ignorant," attributed Van Buren's success to his "moral shortcomings," referred contemptuously to Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Buchanan and Polk as "small presidents," and Pierce as a "small politician of low capacity and mean surroundings."

72—He characterized congressmen as "cattle." In a speech before the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce in 1890.

73—His attitude toward the real bosses of the Republican party was exposed in the following telegram to the widow of Senator Quay at the time of Boss Quay's death: "My loyal friend is dead."

74—He has characterized the Quakers as "a class of professional non-combatants who are so hostile to the real growth of the nation as fire-eaters."

75—He has made his personal will paramount to law whenever it has suited his purposes to do so, and is now biting the hand that fed him.

76—He has been a chronic office seeker, office holder and tax eater for nearly his entire adult life.

77—He has attempted to create law by executive action, to make treaties without the consent of the Senate and to control interstate commerce by applying the post-road clause of the constitution, making the ridiculous contention that routes traversed by letter carriers in delivering mail were post-roads within the meaning of the constitution.

78—The Wire Trust officials, including a son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, that he failed to indict, were indicted after he left office and pleaded guilty.

79—Declaring for the regulation of railroads, he commanded special trains for his own use at the expense of the railroads.

80—He used a United States vessel as a private yacht to send his children to boat races.

81—In 1902 he assembled and reviewed the Atlantic Squadron off Oyster Bay, where he lives, at a cost of \$250,000.

82—He has publicly applied the epithet of liar to so many reputable persons that it has become an international joke.

83—He detailed a \$100,000 messenger from the United States treasury department to advise his barber.

84—He kept the business world in a state of terror, turmoil and uncertainty for nearly eight years, and his re-election would revive that state of terror.

85—He has outraged the dignity of the presidential office, violated the amenities of official life and in public utterances has degraded the mother tongue of this country to the plane and vernacular of the prize ring and the market of a course.

86—He is utterly lacking in the executive temperament and the calm, cool, exact judgment necessary in a safe chief executive.

87—He abused the power of the presidency by forcing Taft upon an unwilling party as his candidate in 1908, declaring "If they don't take Taft they'll get me," notwithstanding his pledge not to be a candidate.

88—In a letter to Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., he exhorted Mr. Taft as a man who could lead all of the best qualities of a public man to a degree which no other man in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed, and is now denouncing the same Taft as "puzzle-witted" and a "weakling."

89—Not only did he betray the personal and political friendship of Mr. Taft but attempted to falsify upon him the responsibility as a cabinet officer for his (Roosevelt's) refusal to prosecute the Harvester Trust, which was disproved by the record showing that Mr. Taft was out of the country at the time.

90—His most intimate personal friends and supporters, the Pinchots and James R. Garfield, hoodwinked Senator La Follette by ostensibly supporting La Follette's candidacy to create "progressive" sentiment, taking advantage of the senator's temporary illness to desert him and joining with Roosevelt in the latter's candidacy to reap the fruits of La Follette's campaign.

91—During his administration he supported Cannon and Cannonism in the House, and urged that that organization be kept in power. He is now leading the so-called "progressive" cause, which had its inception in a revolt against Cannonism.

92—The only two States in which he has ever lived and in which he is best known—New York and North Dakota—both elected delegations opposed to his third term candidacy.

93—His 1904 campaign was financed by trusts and corporations and supported by practically every republican boss he is now denouncing, including Lorimer.

94—The principal contributors to his present campaign fund are George W. Perkins, organizer and a director of the Harvester Trust, who in 1904, while an officer of the New York Life Insurance company, "personally" contributed nearly \$50,000 to his campaign fund, reimbursing himself from the policyholders' money, a transaction which Chief Judge Cullen of the court of appeals called larceny; Frank A. Munsey and Dan Hanna, large stockholders in the Steel Trust, the latter now under indictment for rebating.

95—He was disgraced and beaten by his own party in his home State at the last election, after he had forced his personal choice for governor upon the convention, wrote the platform and made himself the issue of the campaign.

96—He has opposed Bryan and Debs as presidential candidates, and is now running upon a platform the chief planks of which were taken from the platforms of Bryan and Debs.

97—He tells the farmer, the laborer and the salaried employe that he wishes them to have a larger share of the profits of industry, but he does not tell them how he proposes to bring it about.

98—He excuses for being a candidate in that a crisis has been reached in this country, and he says: "In great crisis it may be necessary to overturn constitutions, to disregard statutes."

99—In view of his recent attacks upon the constitution the presidential oath of office to support and defend the constitution would be meaningless in his case, but use no harsher term.

100—He of himself announced as late a last that "my (his) nomination would be a calamity."

101—The lawless and revolutionary methods he is employing to gain another election show his willingness to wreck his party to further his personal ambition, and, together with his record, justify the fear that he would be as lawless as president as he is as a candidate.—New York Herald.

come to Vermont and try to unteach us by trying to force us to support men inferior to those on the republican ticket merely for sake of the effect it will have upon the political ambitions of some outsider.

### "LET THE PEOPLE RULE"

The third term agitators are trying to make the public believe they are seeking "self rule by the people," but from the dictation of Batchelder by the would-be dictator of Vermont at Oyster Bay up to the utterances of the trust controlled organs, every move betrays this pretence.

The republicans of Vermont are trying to secure the election of a governor and other State officers by the people themselves by direct vote.

What are the third term agitators trying to do?

They are admittedly trying to throw the election into the Legislature, where the governor will be elected by indirect vote, even though they admit Fletcher would be surely elected in the Legislature merely because they claim it will help T. R. outside of Vermont. There are less than fifty third term representatives nominated in the 246 towns in Vermont, and even if we can imagine every one of them elected and the election of State officers thrown into the Legislature, they would not be in a gun-shot of success.